REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,953.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1126 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

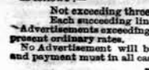
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M Williams, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on TUESDAY, the 23rd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month. on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wine.
Suez	36	32	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ABSINIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their Meeting on the 29th August 1877. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson,	22nd Oct.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(s) KHIVA	2869	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barnett	10th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock...	30th Oct. at 3 p. m
THERIAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson...	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3500	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 15, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadows Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room.

A large and splendid collection of Parian figures and busts in great variety, also a splendid assortment of oilograph pictures of classical subjects with rich gilt framed and Prince of Wales oilograph, toys, K. O. lamps, sewing machines, perfumery, soaps, &c.

An invoice of fresh assortment of millinery, such as silk jackets, ladies' costumes, neckties, wedding flowers, velvet bonnet and caps, chignons, ribbons, socks, stockings, flushes, &c., &c., few dozen very fancy drawing-room chairs.

On account and risk of P. and O. Company, landed per s. s. Gwalior from London, and damaged by fresh water.

In diamond—E. C. B.—M. P. and Co, 20.—1 cask hardware damaged by fresh water.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT PAREL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1877, at 12 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of May 1867, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Moroba Balajee and Nanabhoy Balajee, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parell, on the east of the Parell road, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 338, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 29,615 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded on its east by the ground of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on the west by the Parell Road, on the north by the estate or ground of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and on the south by the estate of Mr. Jehangier Nusserwanjee Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—The above date of sale is extended to the 10th proximo at the special request of the Mortgagors.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, comprising grey and other piece goods, twist, &c.

On account of the concerned—
12 cranes of earthen ware.
1 Henry's single barrel breech loading gun.
1 ditto. do. do. rifle.
1 do double do. central fire rifle.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of the late Major Crawford.
One pair of handsome silver grey carriage horses.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a grand square piano by Soundy & Co., a first-class light open carriage, a pair of black Australian carriage horses, plants, books, &c., at Tarwady, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Trinacria—

O A S R—138-141—4 Cases printed cambrics, each 60 pieces, 26 yards 29 inches.

Ditto	142 & 144—2 Tins	ditto	ditto ditto
Ditto	145-147 —3 Cases	ditto	ditto ditto
D O N A —	811—1 Tin	ditto	60 pcs. 24 yds. 29 in.
Ditto	831—1 Tin printed jaconets,	125	pieces 20 by 35,
Ditto	545-546—2 Cases printed cambrics,	140	pcs. 26 by 29.

T. M & Co.— C G—414-51 Pieces white shirtings.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale

---

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture plated, glass, &c., porcelain-ware, a first-class English-built open carriage, a pair of handsome Arab carriage horses, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Major Saxton, changing his residence. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-ware, a first-class Piano, by Soundy and Co., a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a serviceable Black Australian Horse, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of Major Layard.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement which appeared in yesterday's issue calling for tonnage for the CONVEYANCE of a REGIMENT of NATIVE INFANTRY hence to KURRACHEE, the time for receiving Tenders is extended to 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 20th inst.

By Order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, October 19, 1877.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Schooner WANDLE, of 6 Tons; built of Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and now fitted out for the season.

Her Spars, Rigging and Sails (including Racing Sails) are in first-rate order and abundant. She has about 30 cwts. Iron Ballast, Anchor and Cable, with Iron and Chain Moorings.

She is a fast flyer, staunch and strong, sails well, and has won several Cups at the Bombay Yacht Club Regattas.

A trial may be had. For further particulars apply to

Captain BLACKMORE,
October 18, 1877. 12, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 p. m. on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the CONVEYANCE from MANGALORE to CALCUTTA of about 43 Tons of AMENDIVE COIR, be the same more or less, which is ready for shipment.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or (2,240) two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire and delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owners at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the Acting Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The expense attending Stamp Fees, affixed to Charter Parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

7. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, October 19, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19TH,

ASSISTED BY

MISS ELCIA MAY,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA;
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON,
Baritone Vocalist;
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
AMERICAN COMEDIAN.

PROGRAMME.

Duet ..... "Keep the Ring" (Il Talismano)..Balfe.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte..... "Rigolotto" ..... Liszt.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song..... "The Message"..... Blumenthal.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Song (M. S.) ..... "To a Skylark" ..... Plumpton.
Miss Elcia May.
Duet, Pianoforte & Harmonium. ..... "Faust" (by desire) ..... Ronville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca and Mr. Alfred Plumpton,
Valse ..... "O d'Amor Messagera" (Mirella). Gounod.
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte ..{ a Reverie ..... C. Tasca.
{ b Tarantelle ..... C. Tasca.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet..... "The Singing Lesson" ..... Parry.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

TO CONCLUDE WITH
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce
SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
Opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lightning's flash, without leaving the Stage, and in a full view of the audience.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.. ..... Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats ..... Re. 1
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 4-30. Commence at 5.
Carriages may ordered for 6-15.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of WILLIAM HENRY HAVELOCK, late of No. 1, Phillimore Gardens, of the Bombay Civil Service, deceased, who died on the first day of November 1876, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the twentieth day of September 1877 to Captain CHARLES DRUMMOND PASSMORE PAYNE, Bombay Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Colaba. Any CREDITORS of, or persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the said William Henry Havelock, are required to send in their claims to the said Captain Charles Drummond Passmore Payne at Alibag as such Administrator within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time last aforesaid the said Administrator will hand over the Estate to the Intestate's heirs without regard to any claims of which he shall not then have had notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said William Henry Havelock, deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby forthwith to pay such debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of October 1877.

CHARLES PAYNE.

NOICE.

OWNERS of CARGO and BARGES SUNK in the HARBOUR on the evening of the 28th ultimo are informed that in the event of their not taking more ACTIVE MEASURES to REMOVE the same within 14 days from this date, the same will be removed or destroyed by the Trustees of the Port, charging ALL EXPENSES attending the same to the Owners.

The Deputy Conservator and his Department are ready to afford such assistance as may lay in his power.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1878, of all Shapes and Sizes, just received.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RUSSELL'S WORK on H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR TO INDIA, handsomely bound and Illustrated, 2nd Edn., Rs. 34-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FREEMAN'S HISTORY of the NORMAN CONQUEST of ENGLAND, its causes, and its results, 5 vols. Rs. 65-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

COMTE'S SYSTEM of POSITIVE POLITY, 4 vols. Rs. 48-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES,
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle....	Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline „	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder „	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline „	1 8 „ 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made

by mixing with any of the above

OUR WELL KNOWN

LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per bottle Rs. 1-0 and Rs. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGNE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS, LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BILLIARD MARKERS and WAITERS (4) WANTED, and (1) ORAL. Apply to the MANAGER of Taylor's Billiard Rooms, Byculla.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—LADIES' READING ROOM OPEN from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

WANTED, for the WARD-ROOM MESS of H. M. S. UNDAUNTED, a STEWARD, who must produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply to MESS CATERER on board

---

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by WINDOVER, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to "P.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a light OPEN BOAT from 17 to 20 feet long, TO ROW and SAIL. Must be WELL-FINISHED. Send full particulars and price to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, SWISS CONDENSED MILK, SUPERIOR TEA, FRESH-GROUND COFFEE, GOLDEN SYRUP, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

For Sale at this Office,

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

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BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
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BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
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MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c.,
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair
Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of
Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

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of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
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in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

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Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

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of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
With Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
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COGNACS OF
EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
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33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall.....	35	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.....	25	0
21	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz.....	23	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.....	27	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	25	0
26	8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

OF

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Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, ...	22	8
26	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS	31	0

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THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

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SOLE IMPORTERS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silves, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F. R. S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F. R. S. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. Mac

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH OCT. 1877.

In the absence of anything of special interest from Home, business re-opened here to-day with a very quiet feeling, and there is next to nothing in the shape of fresh transactions to record.

In the Home telegrams to hand since Monday, the most noticeable item of intelligence is the advance in the funds, due probably to the peaceable way in which the French Elections passed over. Consols advanced from 95¼ to 95⅞, and closed yesterday at 95¾, while French Rentes rose on Monday from 105¼ to 106, at which they have since been maintained. A more settled state of political feeling in France should tend to benefit not only the funds but trade generally, as there can be little doubt that the situation previously was a source of considerable uneasiness.

The market rate of discount in London on 3 months' Bank Bills was quoted by Reuter on Monday at 4½ per cent., which seems to discredit the quotation of 3⅞ per cent. on 6 months' Bills as given on Thursday. But in any case it is evident that the outside market is easier than the Bank which confirms what we previously pointed out as to the probability of 5 per cent. proving the turning point of the market. A payment of £150,000 went into the Bank on Monday, and a withdrawal of £100,000 for Egypt was reported yesterday.

Enfaced Rupee Paper as quoted in London yesterday showed no alteration in Fours, but there was a decline of ¼ in Fours-and-a-half and an advance of ¼ in Fives-and-a-half as compared with Saturday's prices. Bar Silver remains unchanged at 54½d. per oz., and the rate of Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, has receded from 1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

Reuter's quotations for Wheat, to arrive *via* Canal, mark a decline of 1s. 6d. in No. 2 Club, and 6d. per quarter in Soft Red. Bombay Seeds are unchanged, but Calcutta Linseed to arrive has advanced 1s. 9d. per quarter, while ex-warehouse it is quoted 6d. lower, and Rapeseed is 3d. to 6d. down, both to arrive and on the spot.

Piece Goods in Manchester and Cotton in Liverpool remain quiet but steady. The sales in Liverpool have only been 10,000 bales per day since the beginning of the week and prices are unchanged, but the prospective position nevertheless continues to strengthen, and, as things now look, a renewal of activity and a recovery in prices seems quite probable. The guiding influence of course is the American receipts, and these, although comparatively larger than formerly, are still losing ground as compared with last season. As will be seen from the figures below, the total receipts are 227,000 bales behind the corresponding period last year, a deficiency which begins to look very like a short crop, as well as a late one, and when we come to consider that the largest receipts ever known took place last year between 20th October and 29th December—the average for the ten weeks being 192,000 bales per week—the likelihood of the deficiency being materially reduced between this and the end of the year becomes considerably smaller.

From New York the latest quotations are 11⅛ cents. for ready Mid. Upland and 11 1-16 cents. per lb. for January shipment. The Receipts to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	21,000	28,000	25,000
Five days' do.	91,000	107,000	96,000
Total since 1st Sept.	352,000	589,000	518,000

The only alteration in the London General Produce Markets is an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Native Coffee, and Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show no change.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning at Monday's closing rates, but a somewhat firmer tendency manifested itself during the day, and 3 months' sight Credits close 1-16d. higher than they were negotiated at in the morning. There is no increase in the extent of business offering, and the present firmness seems more a tendency to widen the difference between Bank and long dated paper in conformity with the advance in the value of money in London. At the same time there is a very unsettled feeling about regarding the future market, and while some people believe in a decline, there are quite as many who favour a probable advance so soon as business here assumes a more active appearance. We quote to-day on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 9 3-16d.	per Rs.
Do. at 6 months' sight..	ls. 9¼d.	"
Credits, " 3 " "	...ls. 9¼d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	...ls. 9¼d.	"
Documents, " 3 " "	...ls. 9 11/16d.	"
Do. " 6 " "	...ls. 9 15/16d.	"

On Calcutta there will be nothing doing until the termination of the holidays there, and Government Paper, although firm, is unaltered in value, Fours being quoted at Rs. 93⅞, Fours-and-half at Rs. 94, Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 101⅞.

The Share Market to-day has been quiet and neither business nor fluctuation can be noticed in anything except Spinning and Weaving Companies. For these, the increased demand for Goods and Limited Supply has caused better enquiry and a pretty general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share has been established on Monday's quotations.

Cotton, influenced by the quiet accounts from Liverpool latterly, has been dull with an easier tendency. Transactions have not been large except for local consumption, the only purchase reported for export to-day being a parcel of full-pressed Karinja to class about good fair at Rs. 200½ per candy. The mills, however, continue steady buyers, and a fair quantity of half-pressed Wadwan and Veerumgaum is taken up daily at Rs. 198 to Rs. 201 per candy according to quality. Arrivals from up-country continue remarkably small, the receipts for the past six days being only 2,337 bales, making a total of only 11,500 bales since 1st September, against 30,500 bales in the same period last year. On this scale supply is not nearly keeping face with the local consumption, and it is becoming daily more evident that the quantity available for export until new Cotton begins to come in will be quite insignificant. In New Crop no fresh business has been authentically reported of late, although there is a rumour of a transaction in New Omra to-day. Nominally the quotations are for February delivery are :—Good Akote Rs. 206, Fully Good Fair Omra Rs. 202, Good Ginned Broach Rs. 215 per candy.

Linseed is now beginning to come in more freely by rail, and as the demand is not active, prices have an easier tendency, to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. Rapeseed, though still in very light supply, remains unaltered at Rs. 7-8 per cwt. In Wheat there is nothing whatever doing for export, the quotation for White Pessia being purely nominal at Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 per candy.

Freights have undergone no change. The one steamer on the Liverpool berth is booking Seeds at £1-10 and measurement at £1-12-6 to £1-15 per ton, but even at these rates there is no cargo of any importance offering. By sail there is no enquiry.

Piece Goods are in slightly better request in the Bazaar and clearances are on a more liberal scale than formerly, but with stock so large as they now are, prices have little chance of improving. The fortnight's shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. show very light supplies for Bombay and moderate for Calcutta, but it is quite possible that the second half of the month may make up the deficiency, and even a month or two of short shipments would have no great effect with the large ready supplies now available.

Coals continue firm owing to the continued absence of sellers to arrive, although the demand is not specially active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	680
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct.	691½
National Bank of India	100,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)...	2,948	2,000	all	25	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. s. ..	95
Mazagon Land	1,700	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	0 do.	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅜	3·0 5	p. c. 231
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 13	0·14 6	do. 26
Ditto	..	£20 6	6· 7 5	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20 3	11·13 1	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do. 1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6·5 15	do. 240

CURRENCY NOTE CIRCULATION, AND COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on 30th Sept. 1877 :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ..	6,27,76,410	57,32,007	1,09,27,042	2,84,32,536	1,50,91,585
Madras ..	1,67,87,705	1,17,68,5·5	...	50,00,000	1,67,68,525
Bombay ..	2,56,74,226	78,39,121	1,31,95,070	1,58,00,000	3,78,34,245
Allahabad	45,74,490	44 6 ,045	...	31 00,000	75,60,045
Lahore.....	58,93,385	35,04,08·	...	31,00,000	66,04,080
Calicut	24,76,905	2 ,53,460	...	7,00,000	32,23,460
Cocanada ..	8,68,655	3,90,925	...	5,00,000	8,90,925
Nagpore ..	10,47 225	6,11,705	...	6,00,000	12,11 705
Karachee..	26,05,285	17,26,125	...	12,·0,·0	29,26,125
Akola	12,12,775	13,06,755	...	3,00,000	16,·6,755
Total..	12,39,17,430	3,98,62,802	2,41,22,112	5,99,32,536	12,39,17,450

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Caesarea, 1,257 tons C. D. Gruchy, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna, 1,132 tons, Captain G. E. Wither, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and fifty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, 1,775 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (October 2nd), via Madras and Galle, with China Mails, and the following passengers :—Mr. G. Ogilvy, Mr. G. Harper, Mr. G. Disney, one European, eleven native crew ex Steamer Kashgar, and Lombardy. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—97 packages silk, and 618 packages tea. From Foochow.—49 packages tea. From Hongkong.—861 packages tea, 3 cases cigars, 53 packages silk piecegoods, 1,745 packages firecrackers, 475 packages silk, 22 packages sundries, 42 packages paper, 35 cases vermillian, 111 cases, glass bangles, 37 cases glass beads, 18 chests preserves, 2 packages china root-, 23 packages copper nails, 200 cases cassia, 2,529 packages sugarcandy, 1 box silver ware, 125 boxes specie, 3 boxes gold leaves, and 1 box silv r. From Singapore.—20 packages silk, 2 packages tea, 3 packages tabacco, 1 package goods, 1 package horns, 2 packages nutmegs. 7 packages E. teeth, 1 tin camphor, 8 case mace, and 3 packages specie. From Penang.—5 packages specie. From Calcutta.—192 boxes copper coins, 20 packages soojeemuttee, 100 bags grain, and 300 bags rice.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Patna (s)	Wither	Bussorah, Oct 5.
18	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Vestal	Nacoda	Damaun.

The ship Caesarea, Gruchy, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bokhara, to Southampton.
Steamer Akola, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Patna, to Zanzibar and London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
13	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Pollock	Penang, Sept 21.
	Ravenhill (s)	Bell-Smith	Aden, Sept 28.
	D of Devonshire (s)	Whittle.....	London, Aug 30.
	Nyanza (s)	Harker	Bombay, Oct 2.
	Hellen (s)	Smith.....	Card ff, Sept 5.
	Tunis (s)	Inch	Cardiff, Aug 31.
	Sir J. Lawrence	Burt	Bombay, Sept 15.
14	Navarino (s).....	Burkitt.....	London, Sept 2.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker	Southampton, Sept 6.
	John Stroker (s)	Grant.....	Card ff, Aug 22.
	Glenroy	Kerk-Stedt ..	Mauritius, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
13	St. Osyth (s)	.....	.....
	Trafalgar (s)	.....	.....
	Scots Greys (s)	.....	.....
	Merchantman.....	.....	.....
	Green Jacket	.....	.....
	Royal Alexandra....	.....	.....
14	Goa (s)	.....	.....
	Queen Victoria (s)...	.....	.....
	Bengal (s).....	.....	.....
	Paladin (s)	.....	.....
	Slieve Donard.....	.....	.....
	Eirene	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Tunis—Mrs Inch, Mrs Corkey and Miss Corkey.*
Per Duke of Devonshire—M C Tovey, Dr Ward.
Per Navarino—Mr and Mrs H Gillard, Mr and Mrs J Saunders and infant, Mr All en, Mr Ahmed, Mrs J H Hunciman, Mr F H Malet, Mr R G Rog rs, Dr J S Reed, Mr G Jukes, Mrs Steel and child Mr J F Hunciman,
Per Kashgar—Mrs McGregor, Rev W T Storr, Mr Tunbridge, Mrs Jones and child, Miss M L Buckley and friend, Miss M Chinoworth, Mr J S Forbes, Mr Farquhart, Mrs Ewar and 2 children, Miss Hepburn Mrs Gordon and 2 children, Mr A G Fillingham, Mr H Unwin, Mr E F De Rossetti Mr F A M. Dixon, Mr C Grat, Mr J Jasser, Mr P C Frey, Mr D Webster.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Kashgar—8th October, passed an American man-of-war (name unknown) standing to Southward and Westward off Anasses; passed P and O Co's S S Bokhara bound to Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—100 cases porter, Jamestjee Nowrojee; 10 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co; 7 cases plate glass, Aliybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s—7,486 bars iron, A K S Mahamed.
Argeon s—100 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.
Gwalior s—50 bottls quick silver, Ruttonjee Manuckjee and Co; 2 cases copper sheets, Antoba Kelwandjee.
Teheran s—68 casks and 281 cases pale ale 40 casks cyder and 54 cases stout, Treache and Co; 6 bundles yellow metal halts, Narotum Tribhowandas.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—25 cwts wet dates, Killick, Nixon and Co; 30⅔ cwts linseed, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1,899 cwts wheat, Stearn Hore and Co; 650 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 96 bales cotton waste, Gaddum and Co; 103 bales cotton waste, Ivan Mahomed Nensey; 272½ cwts rapeseed, Wm Varn, Fibes and Co; 150 bales cotton, Pascoe Dewraz; 70 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 52 bales wool, Purshotum Tuljee; 26 cwts myrabolams and 8 cwts. B horn, Aymamed Hasun; 125 cwts myrabolams, Joosub Tuiff 60 bales wo l. Goculdass Sewjee; 126 bales wool, Rowjeevan Vusonjee; 19½ cwts deer horns, Churandass Chutterbhoi.
Bokhara s—90 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vusonjee; 90 bales wool, Jaither Purshotum; 100 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Patna s—7 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Ahmed Hajee Esa; 21 cases sandalwood oil, Allarukhiabhoy Sazun; 75 packages dry chillies, 197 packages cowries, 15 cases gum, 4 cases chundeegum, and 1 portoise-shells, Turrubhoy Hassenbhoy 16 bales silk waste, Abramoviz and Co; 12 cases wax, Rustomjee Manuckjee and Co; 70 D. horns, Joosub Mavod; 6·0 cwts buffalo horns, W Nicol and Co; 450 cwts buffalo horns, G Gomes and Co; 70 cwts buffalo horns, 7 cases peacock feathers and 10 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 6 b les hides and 9 cases fishmaws, Rajun Ajee; 15 bales hides D. Mowjee; 1s bales hides Alladin Mahamed Dawa; 5 bales hides, Mahamed Ally; Rahimtoola; 4 bales h des, Dhurgumeer Moosa; Fazulmahamed Dama; 8 bales hides, Goolam Russo I Abdool Cader; 8 bales hides Peerbhoy Damjee; 25 bales hide, Fuckr-mahamed Munjee; 32 bales hides, Allarukhiabhoy Sazun; 14 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Gunoobhoy; 5 bales hides, Moolleebhoy Gangjee; 6 bales hides, Ruttonjee Manuckjee and Co; 9 bales hides, Peerbhoy; 14 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hoossam; 17 bales hides, 20 bales hides, Dharsey Heerjee; 40 bales hides, Goosain Joosain Ibrahim; 9 bales, hides, Ibrahim Abdoola; 34 bales hides, Ruzubally Allyruza; 25 bales hides, Valljee Lalljee 25 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 11 bales hides, Abdoolremon Ahmed; 12 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Sullayman Ahmed Goolam Hoosein; 9 bales hides and 6 bales skins, K C A Pichay Rowter and Co; 109 cwts buffalo horns and 18 bales hides, Hasum Noormahomed; 13 bales hides, Ba ha Hoosain; 23 bales hides, Ebrum Hajee Husson; 157 cwts buffalo horns and 2 bales skins, G Rufferchand and Co; 20 bales hides, Chandumdas Allee and Co; 11 bales hides Mahomed Alilans; 27 bales hides, Hajee Esa.
Bokhara s—15 cases shawls and 3 cases chader, Purmasuradas Jugnath; 5 cases shawls Ramchand Carumchand; 3 cases shawls, Sewrath Penalall; 8 cases shawls, Morlidhur Monelall; 19 boxes Gunzrat stone, Rehemoobhoy Mahamed; 6·0 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Puraetum; 101 bags gallnut, Toolseedass Cursondass, 31 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Gangjee; 20 bales hides, Veerajbhoy Tully; 7 bales hides, Sallam Mahamed Sewjee; 41 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey; 15 bales skins, 27 cwts deer horns 57 cwts buffalo horns and 4 cases fishmaws, Dhurumsey Velljee; 16 cases skins 18 cases fishmaws, and 52½ cwts coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1775 Bokhara (s). Anderson—Mails, 2nd October.
1132 Patna (-), Whither—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1359 Beaun Uamha, Thomson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1257 Caesarea, DeGruchy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1419 Sir J. Lawrence (s), Burt—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
676 Estepona (s), Hubbsck.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Rober s—Farnham & Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann.
1353 Herald Haarfarer (s), Heltberg.
948 Marion Moore, Spence.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
2·98 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co,

FOR JEDDAH.

706 Koina (s), Morrison.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—H. Z. Absdeen.

FOR MOULMEIN.

692 Margaret Pugh, Jones—Owen & Okell.
1261 Storm King, Reed—Farnham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Thibet (s), Torbeck—Mails 30th Oct.
1671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails, 13th Nov,

FOR FALMOUTH.

1080 Glenavon, Smith, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

271 Ulysie, Plinson.

FOR COCHIN.

155 Kerala Roodin, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1133 Adele Accame, Baucoue—The Captain.
1024 Augusta (), Christianson—The Captain.
1252 Cadenabbia, McDiarmid—P and O Co.
1693 Cydonia (s), Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
2100 Dumfriesshire, White—Sir. C. Forbes & Co.
1295 Dundee (s), Hunter—
1498 Eildenhope, Fleet.
1737 Europa (s), Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1355 Golconda, (s), Robinson—P and O Co.
1476 Glenburn (s), Hartnell—Nusserwanjee Manekjee & Co.
1124 H mewood, Pardy.
1499 Jane Reed, Coley.
1079 Madras (s) Christianson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1267 Menzaleh (s). Parker—Nusserwanjee Manekjee & Co.
981 Morviva (), Ramsay—W. and A. Graham & Co.
785 Norwood, Harris—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1379 Northern Empire, Malcolmson
1139 Orissa (s, Section—F & O. Co.
1250 P F. Webster, Cutting—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1067 Presnitz (s), Armstrong—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—he Captain.
1583 South Carolina, Reynolds—Killick, Nixon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
54 Fatal Mobarec, Nacoda.
618 Fathe Salem, Machan.
99 Falor de di s, Nacoda.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
107 Magdala (s),
468 Teazer, Woodhouse.
2503 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—Flagship.
290 Buchaffant (s), Gerv.is—(French man-of-war.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 17th October 1877.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·867
Temperature of the Air.....	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77.6
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m) ..	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).	79·0
General Direction of wind .....NNE, NE, SE, SW, S, 'SW, SSW, S, NNE, NE, NNE, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	154
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month.....	6·20
" year	69·70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0·11

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Robinson, Major, Bombay 2-11th Regt, on sick leave, from Poona.
Wace, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 18.

Davies, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Beazley, Major, Bombay A A G N D A, on leave, from Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, October 17.

In accordance with instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut H Filkington, R E, Aide-de-Camp to H E the C-in-C, will complete his qualifying instruction for the staff in this country, under Horse Guards G O No 28 of 1876 and will be attached to the 3rd Hussars from 20th Nov mber 1877 to 20th J nuary 1878, travelling to Mhow and back by rail, &c, at the public expense.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
17th Regt N I—Lieut Col A G Plomer, 2nd in Command and Offig Commdt, to be Commdt, vice Col Pogson, who vacates on attaining the Colonel's allowance.
Lieut Col H Vaughan, Wing Commdr, to be 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Col Plomer.
Major J Jacob, Offig Wing Commdr, to be Wing Commdr, vice Lieut Col Vaughan.
The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence :—
2nd Foot—Lieut J S Collins, to England, to appear before a Medical Board.
7th Foot—Lieut H J H Dive, to Carwar, for 30 days, on Medical Certificate.
1·th Foot—Paymaster (Honorary Major) R R Robinson, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.
15th Foot—Major R L Dashwood, to remain at Poona, from date of expiration of present leave, for 30 days, on Medical Certificate.
Surg Major C White, to England, to appear before a Medical Board.
Surgeon T M O'Brien, to Kurrachee and Aden, from 16th Oct, for 3 months in extension, on Medical Certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 18.)

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Civil Service at the Bombay Presidency in the following order :—
Mr Robert Muirhead Kennedy.
Mr Arthur Dyland Younghusband.
The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Port Magis rate at Kurrachee to be the "Magistrate resident at the Port" of Kurrachee for the purposes of Rule 5 of the Rules on the subject of the transport of arms and ammunition.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon A B Seaman, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
The un ermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for sixteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Sub-Conductor J Williams, Bombay Commissariat Department.
The following promotion is made :—Infantry, Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Pogson to be Colonel, with the Colonel's allowance, from the 17th October 1877.
Surgeon-Major H Crocker, M D, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
The services of Captain J Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The services of Surgeon D R Ross, MD, Bombay Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Foreign Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—
Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr M Bean, 1st Officer of the Indian Government Steamer Dalhousie, on the 30th August 1876, the following changes took place on board that vessel :—Mr G Peck, 2nd Officer of the Quangtung and Acting 1st Officer of the Dalhousie, was appointed Acting 2nd Officer of the Dalhousie, vice Mr Dunn, 2nd Officer on leave to England. Mr J M Robertson, 2nd Officer of the May Frere and Acting 2nd Officer of the Dalhousie was appointed Acting 3rd Officer of the Dalhousie, to fill up the vacancy caused by the discharge of Mr Fryer.
Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pitamber, Mamlatdar of Taluka Kalwan, and Rao Sahib Pandurang Raghunath, Mamlatdar of Taluka Nandgaon, in the Nasik District, are appointed, as a temporary measure, to be Magistrates of the Second Class in the District of Nasik.
Mr Appaya Shivlingaya, First Karkun at Paraagad, in the District of Belgaum, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Belgaum District.
Rao Saheb Ramchandra Bausji, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Jalgaon, in the Khandesh District, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.
Mr C F H Shaw, Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 9th November next.
Mr M H Scott to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum during the absence of Mr. Shaw, or until further orders.
Rao Saheb Madhavrao Jagoji, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Kalvan, in the Tanna District, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.
Asam Deorao Pundlik, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Sangamner, in the Ahmednagar District, is appointed as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Ahmednagar.
Mr Ramsetjee Ardeser Dalal to be substantive pro tem Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Viramgam, in the Ahmedabad District, vice Rao Saheb Trimbakilal Shivlal, promoted.
Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sadashiv, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Malegaon, in the Tanna District, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.
Rao Saheb Ghanesham Nilkant Nadkarni, Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for thirty-five days.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Nash, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sind, is allowed leave of absence for twenty months, from 15th October 1877, on medical certificate. He is also allowed subsidiary leave from the 24th September 1877.
In consequence of ill-health, Mr D B Crawford, Second Class Deputy Collector of Hala, in the Hyderabad District, was allowed one month and twenty-three days' privilege leave from 3rd August last, the following arrangements being made during his absence :—Mr C E S Steele, Third Class Deputy Collector, acted as Second Assistant Collector, and Mr Mir Gul Hasan, Extra Assistant Collector, acted as Third Class Deputy Collector, vice Mr Steele.
Mr Shirpad Babaji Nadkarni, Assistant Collector, Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eighteen days on medical certificate.
The services of Mr R C Ozanne, E J Ebden, and J Davidson, of the Bombay Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on famine duty in Mysore.
Surgeon A H Steward to be on special duty at Sholapur until, further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major T Trueman, Staff Corps, is appointed to famine relief duty in the Sholapur District under the Collector of Sholapur.
Captain A P Sym, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut N I, is appointed to famine relief duty under the orders of the Collector of Sholapur.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr H M Thompson, C E, on account of his services as Executive Engineer Ghar Division, but to act as Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division and Superintendent of Works, Eastern Indus, as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, October 13.)

Mr R Wehlisch, Mathematical Instrument Maker, is allowed 15th months furlough on medical certificate.
Mr Thomas Wilson is appointed to be Registrar of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.
Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate within the limits of the cantonment of Mhow, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.
With reference to notification of this Office, dated 5th June 1877, the following appointments in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are made permanent, with effect from the 13th April 1877 :—
Lieut-Col J D Hall, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Major Marshall.
Captain J Colledge, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, vice Lieut Colonel Hall.
Captain M G Dundas, 1st Squadron Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, vice Captain Colledge.
Lieut E D H Daly, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 1st Squadron Officer, vice Captain Dundas.
Lieut N F P Chamberlain, attached to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Lieut Daly.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified :—Lieut F G L Mainwaring, 63rd Foot, Wing Office-, 30th N I, 23rd May 1876.
The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified :—Captains C R Pennington and C A Dodd, 4th October 1877.
Col J L Nation, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 35th N I, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General W J F Stafford, C B, whose tour of staff service has expired.
Supernumerary Surgeon-Major J C Shaw is brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill an existing vacancy.
The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Major F Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, urgent private affairs, for six months.
Major M Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year, five months and twenty-six days.
Captain A Hardon, General List, Infantry, medical certificate, for two years.
Captain A Harden, General List, Infantry, medical certificate, for eighteen months.
Lieut J W Rogge, Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for eighteen months.
Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Thomas Ryan, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 240 per mensem.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Smith is appointed to officiate as a 2nd grade officer, on probation.
Mr T Burns, 3rd grade Engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Maxwell, Executive Engineer, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works.
Mr J C Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works.
Captain W J LeBreton, Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to be Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.
Mr D C Gordon, Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, and now officiating as Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to be Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.
Mr F Morrison (temporary) Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be (temporary) Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.
The undermentioned passed students of the Thomson Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers and permanently posted as follows but as a temporary arrangement they are attached to the N-W Provinces and Oudh :—
Mr J P Parrant, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Mr W A Bagley and Mr B C Beasley, Punjab Provincial Branch, Mr W A R Swinnerton, Hyderabad, and Mr E Foy, Rajputana.
Mr H N C Cloete, Executive Engineer 4th grade, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Despatches received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha mostly confirm the Russian official accounts of the desperate battles on the 14th and 15th inst. The Turkish loss is given at 800, whilst one and a half regiments of Russian Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry are reported as completely destroyed.

THE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha explains his defeat as the Russians had been powerfully reinforced and had a superior number of guns. The Turks also had lost many of their superior officers in recent battles.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

Reouf Pasha announces that there is three feet of snow in the Schipka Pass.

The result of Suleiman's reconnoissance goes to show that the roads are still too unfit to allow of the movements of large masses of troops.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The intended visit of the Empress of Russia to Bucharest has been abandoned in consequence of the Russian head-quarters having been transferred to Sistova.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Cleopatra's needle has been abandoned in the Bay of Biscay in consequence of a heavy gale.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 18.

The Republican journals reject the idea of conciliation towards the Conservative party.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 18.

The P. and O. Steamer Deccan, with the outward London Mails of 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 1 a. m. this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 17, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.	
Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1.9
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	54½

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Arrivals.—Allegiance.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The Viceroy leaves here on the 5th November and will reach Calcutta probably on December the 4th. The Government offices close on the 5th November, and re-open in Calcutta on the 20th. Government returns to Simla next year.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
	H. M.	H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	18th— 1 26 p.m.	0 32
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	18th— 2 40 p.m.	0 47
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	17th— 9 2 p.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	18th—11 50 a.m.	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (nil.)		
„ Singapore (perfect)..	17th—11 25 a.m.	nil.
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (nil.)		

INDIAN BRANCH.	Max.		Min.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	0	43	0	2
„ Galle	nil.		nil.	
„ Kurrachee ..	0	13	0	1
„ Madras	0	31	0	2

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 18.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., ther. max. 85, min. 75, W.B. 79, bar. 29·86. Fall of rain 46 cents.

CANARA, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. 3 ther. 83, bar. 30·5. Fall of rain 51 cents. Thunderstorm during the night.

MANGALORE, 7-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., S. W. Fall of rain 88 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. ther. 84. bar. 29·94.

VISCOGRIA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, N. E. light, ther. 87.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 9 3-16d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	Is. 9	„
Credits	„ 9 ¾d.	„
Do. „ 6 „	Is. 9 ¾d.	„
Documents „ 3 „	Is. 9 11-16d.	„
Do. „ 6 „	Is. 9 15-16d.	„

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Thursday, Oct. 18, up to 6, a.m	0 12	0 18	0 79
Previously registered.....	69 58	57 73	69 97
Total up to date.....	69 70	57 91	70 76
Total for the year 1876..	50 3	53 78	58 63

SCHEDULE of rainfall at Tulsi up to 13th Oct. 1877:—

	In cts.
Municipal Bungalow gauge	56 55
Ditto ditto for which his Office renders himself responsible	61 94
Municipal Office gauge	52 31

We hear that, as the raids made by the Jawakhis have not hitherto been effectually repressed, measures are being taken for a military blockade of their country. Further measures will be subsequently decided by the attitude of other tribes, the Jawakhis themselves being insignificant.

THE general summary of the Bombay official season reports for the past week, says "that throughout the Presidency, except in Sind, where prospects are gloomy, the general outlook continues favourable, though in parts of Ahmednuggur the kharif has partly failed, and of Khandesh the young crops want more rain."

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from all duties of Customs, wooden railway sleepers, current coin and bullion when they are imported into British India.

IT is officially notified, that in future military officers in political employ will be allowed to share in common with other officers the privilege of counting as service leave on medical certificate in or out of India, consequent on wounds or illness contracted in the field, necessitating the immediate departure of the officer. This order will not have retrospective effect.

THE following modest paragraph appears in the *Indian Daily News*, which would seem to have much more meaning than appears on the surface :—"We have been informed that arrangements have lately been made and approved of by the Supreme Government, for the extension of the financial and administrative powers and responsibilities of the Government of Bombay." Does this foreshadow the retransfer of Baroda affairs to the Bombay Government, or the incorporation of the Central Provinces with its administrative and executive jurisdiction? Perhaps both accessions are being incubated, by which the dignity and importance of this Government may be enlarged, and its patronage relatively to the other provincial Governments extended. The announcement, after all, however, may only mean, that the decentralization principle, which is already in operation, is to receive further concessions or be more widely applied than at present.

THE new arrangements, says the *Statesman*, "by which the mails for the Upper Provinces will leave Calcutta at a somewhat more reasonable hour have advanced another stage. It would seem that on and after the 1st December the mail train will leave Calcutta at 8-30, instead of at 10-30 as heretofore. Dinapore is reached at 10 25 a.m., when passengers will be allowed a choice between breakfast or a bath: both could scarcely be accounted for in the short stoppage of five and-twenty minutes. Starting from Dinapore at 10-50, and disposing of some of the smaller stations in an expeditious manner, Allahabad is reached at 7-8 p.m., with a gain of forty minutes in transit from Calcutta, as compared with existing arrangements. At this point the Railway Company allow one hour and twelve minutes for dinner—a very considerate arrangement." We take for granted that Bombay will be benefited by these new arrangements for the acceleration of the Calcutta mails, by an earlier delivery here than at present.

A WRITER at Umballa says, "Gram and wheat have fallen in price. The buneeahs are looking gloomy and crest-fallen, invoking the gods to send no more rain. The poor are rejoicing and singing to the tune, 'Hard times will come no more.'"

Two days after the new G. O. was agreed upon, viz., on the 26th of September, the Madras Government passed the following order on some papers from the Bellary District:—"The Sub-Collector must make his instructions to accord with the order of Government quoted by the Collector. The responsibility of village heads in regard to prevention of loss of life by starvation is to be fully maintained; resident paupers unable to do any work and without means of subsistence being maintained by the money dole, and casual wanderers being sent to a relief-camp with, if necessary, a meal of cooked food, or disposed of by the Inspector."

WE regret to say that Mr. Neill, the Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Agra, has fallen a victim to cholera. He was attacked on the morning of Thursday week at 10 o'clock and died the following morning at 5. His remains were buried on Friday evening in the cantonment cemetery, followed by the Commissioner, Mr. Webster, Mr. Lawrence, Magistrate, and many other friends.

THE s. s. Duke of Devonshire, which arrived at Calcutta on the 13th inst. reports, that on the 11th inst. in lat. 19·0 N. long. 86·25 E. she passed a white painted boat full of water, rowlocks shipped, no oars, and apparently but a short time in the water. Name and letters on stern,—W. M. R., *Gertrude*.

THE British schooner Airlie, while on a passage to Hakodadi, on the 6th of August last, found, in lat. 36° N. and long. 131° E., the lower half of a camphor-wood chest of drawers, containing shirts and collars, &c. One of the shirts was marked "J. Watt," and some of the collars were stamped "Watson & Co., Shanghai." The Captain took all the articles forward with him, and on arriving at Hakodadi handed them over to the British Consul there. There is reason to believe that the wreckage belongs to the missing barque Eaglet.

THE ship Zuleika, which arrived in Galle harbour on the 30th ult., had a narrow escape from being burnt at sea. Her cargo consists of Scotch coal, and she had just sighted land on the 26th, when it was discovered that the coals had taken fire: all hands were at once employed in pumping water down the hold, and they were fortunately enabled to keep the fire under, but not without continuous exertion from the time it broke out until she had anchored and the cargo had been discharged.

A VERY serious case of torture is reported to have occurred at Goalpara, the victim having died of the injuries sustained by him at the hands of some of the police. A head constable and a constable are said to have been put on their trial in connection with the outrage.

THE *Statesman*, alluding to a paragraph we published the other day about Colonel Moore, says:—"Sir Charles Staveley, as we learn from the Bombay papers, has done an act of justice which will secure him the gratitude of every regimental officer in the Indian armies. It seems that a very distinguished soldier of the Bombay Presidency—who wears a V.C., and is an officer of Indian reputation—lately asked for the command of a native regiment. Before this, he was reaping the reward of his distinguished war services in comfortable civil employment; but at the end of many years' experience of the pruning hook, he discovered it to be to his profit to return to the sword, and he seems to have taken it for granted that his Commander-in-Chief should hoist him over the heads of all the regimental officers who had borne the heat of the day in thankless and monotonous duties, whilst he, more fortunate, was drawing superior pay, as well as *kudos*, for more agreeable work. It seems, however, to have reckoned without his host. Sir Charles Staveley, the Bombay papers say, declined to make military service the convenience of the military civil branch of the profession; he reserved the vacant command for a regimental officer who had stuck to his regiment, and has thus established a most excellent precedent. A case of this kind has a useful moral for Indian authorities. We may depend upon it, that so long as the *status* of the regimental officer in India is held inferior to that of the officer in civil employ, so long will a thorough reform of the native army prove impracticable. The regimental officer's enthusiasm in his profession is starved in view of the loaves in the fishes that reward civil employment; and when to this is added supersession in his own line by the man who leaves it and returns to it when it suits his purposes, we must admit that the cup of bitterness of the regimental officer is made full, and that there is but little inducement offered him not to do as others do, and fly from regimental duty to what is more profitable and more highly esteemed. Nevertheless, the native army is a costly institution and a bulwark of the Empire. It would be well if all those concerned in its management would think of it as such, and, like Sir Charles Staveley, act as if its interests were second to none other in this country."

THE purpose of the deputation to England, determined upon by the landholders of Bengal, is to agitate, not against the Road Cess, as had been stated, but against the Public Works Cess, the object of which, the *Hindoo Patriot* says, "is to tax the land alone for meeting the cost of Railways and canals, which will not directly benefit the majority of the tax-payers, but will benefit the whole community."

THE first session of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, under Sir James Longden's rule, was opened with the usual formalities on the 1st inst. The *Ceylon Times* says that the President's opening address "was brief, and the incomplete way in which several important matters are dealt with, was only to be looked for, seeing how short a time His Excellency has been in the country. There will be but little legislation this session; the colony can afford rest now to its legislators in view of the amount of work which was gone through during the last years of Sir Wm. Gregory's rule."

THE troops at Cherat have been warned, says the Lahore paper, that they must all be in the plains before November 7th. It is generally believed that an expedition against the Jowaki Afreedees has been decided upon, and that it will consist of native troops only, under General Keyes, the European troops being held in reserve. We understand also that Mr. Christie, of the police at Peshawar, is likely to be sent to Quetta, to organize a police force at that post.

Local Brigadier General F.W. Jebb, of H. M.'s 67th Regiment, Adjutant General of the Madras Army, having completed five years as Regimental Lieut. Colonel, has been placed on half pay, and promoted to the rank of Colonel.

THE Rev. W. H. Tribe, the Chaplain of Lahore, has started an association for mutual diversion, which promises, from its principle, to be a great success. Everybody is allowed an innings, and in his or her turn has to do something for the amusement of the rest. There are already numerous subscribers who sing, play, recite, tell stories, or read lectures each in due order. The religious services of the friends are also conducted on this plan. An equality of talent is assumed; but in practice, a few long-winded exhorters manage in time to secure most of the talking for themselves.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following letter on "dog bites" to the *Poona Observer*: "Much has been said and written about dog-bites and hydrophobia. I am, therefore, particularly anxious that you will be pleased to reproduce the following extract from an English paper, for the information of your numerous readers written by Dr. D. F. G. Macdonald: 'I beg to invoke the powerful aid of the Press to dispel the silly delusion that a person bitten by a dog will die of hydrophobia should the animal go mad afterwards. Many persons of nervous temperament have actually died of this fear alone, while a lamentable amount of ignorance on the subject is still allowed to grow up. When a dog bites, it is instantly suspected of madness, although not one in a thousand of the offenders is rabid; consequently, numbers of our canine friends are cruelly sacrificed in mere panic. Moreover hundreds of our superstitious fellow-creatures, once bitten, live in horrible suspense, believing that they must die of the dreadful malady. Now, the bite of a sound dog is no more fatal than the scratch of a child. Furthermore, a competent authority states that, even when rabid dogs bite, only one case out of 29 is followed by hydrophobia.'"

THE rather startling news comes from Japan, that the insurgents under Saigo have suddenly appeared in some force and captured Kagoshima, the important sea-port in the South that was taken from them at the commencement of the rebellion. It seems that a large number of rebels surrendered to the Kagoshima officials some time ago, stating they were farmers who had been forced into the service of the insurgent chief Saigo, and that they wished to return to their legitimate occupations. Their story was credited, and they were permitted after a few days to roam about the city at their will, the result being that on the 2nd September, when most of the Imperial troops had left the town on a reconnoitering expedition, the disguised rebels, with the aid of others from the outside, took forcible possession of the place, and burned down all the official buildings. Their schemes were favoured by one of the Japanese corvettes having been driven on shore in a gale, her guns and stores being immediately seized and utilized by the rebels. The whole rebellion has been miserably managed by the Imperial Government, and this seems a fitting finale to the campaign. The main difficulty in subduing the rebels lately, however, has been to find them, and it may be a fortunate circumstance for the Imperial cause to have the bulk of them shut up in a town. Troops are being despatched with all haste to the spot.

SOME experiments with Silber lights for naval purposes have recently been conducted on board one of the ships of the Channel Fleet (Her Majesty's ship Black Prince), with the result that the Admiralty has directed lights of the same description to be supplied also to the Minotaur and the Inflexible, in order that the experiments may be continued on a more extended scale. The chief object of the experiments has been to obtain more effectual lights for night-signalling by flashes from the masthead, and Mr. Silber has succeeded in constructing an argand lantern for this purpose which burns colza oil without a chimney, is impervious to wind and weather, burns for 18 hours without trimming and without important diminution of light, and which, with the aid of a reflector and a outglass lens, is visible in clear weather for eight or ten miles. Port and starboard lanterns on similar principles have also been supplied, together with modified forms of the same lamp for lighting side-passages, engine-gauges, and other parts of the ships. In these modified forms chimneys are used for the sake of economy of construction; but the chimneys are of such a shape, and so secured in metal collars, that they are not likely to be broken by any ordinary use or handling. The same results which have been obtained with colza oil can also be obtained with petroleum; but this is objectionable on shipboard, on account of its tendency to saturate woodwork by spilling and leakage, and thus to make ready the way for accidental fires. For railway stations, however, for railway signal-lamps, and for all domestic purposes, petroleum is perfectly applicable, and its comparatively small cost renders it advantageous. Mr. Silber has applied the construction which prevents his masthead lights from being affected either by wind or by oscillation to petroleum lamps for household purposes, either for carrying in draughty passages or to use with open windows or on lawns or gardens. The burners of these lamps have also been in many respects improved and simplified.

CONCERT THIS AFTERNOON.

MADAME TASCA announces another Concert in the Town Hall—this time at an hour that will meet the convenience of most people, viz. 5 p. m. The full programme appears in another column, which is studded with the most attractive pieces; and with the accomplished execution of Madame Tasca, are sure to afford supreme delight.

BOMBAY.

CORRECTION.—One of those stupid mistakes to which all who have had experience of native compositors know that the Indian papers are especially liable, made us speak of poor Mr. Roonsey's death in our yesterday's issue as a "timely" occurrence. Of course, the word ought to have been "untimely."

RAIN—There has been a continuous fall of rain in the Malsersa districts of the Sholapore Collectorate up to the 13th instant.

THE appointment of Mr. William Thorburn as Consular Agent for Italy at Kurrachee, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from Kursondass Soorjee, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

AS MR. VINCENT is in Bombay, and intends to stay here, the following announcement which appears in the *Englishman* will astonish him:—"The appointment of Mr. R. H. Vincent to be Deputy Commissioner of Police in Burmah has been approved of by the Secretary of State."

THE drawing of prizes in aid of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will take place next Sunday in the Boys' School near the Convent Chapel. Now that the sale of tickets was great, additional numbers were attached to the list and there will be therefore additional prizes.

THE Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 641 of Act X. of 1877 (The Code of Civil Procedure), to exempt from personal appearance in Court, Goswami Shree Maganlalji Vranjratnaji Maharaj of Surat, the present religious head of the temple of Balkrishnaji Maharaj at that place.

DISTURBANCE AT A THEATRE.—Moosa Dosa and two other Mahomedans were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. P. Ryan for being drunk and disorderly in a Parsee Theatre at the Grant Road on the night previous. They were also bound over, each in a sum of Rs. 100, to keep the peace for a period of six months.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A Siddee woman, while yesterday looking out of a window on the second storey of a house situated in Chimna Butcher Street, overbalanced and fell on to the road, sustaining a fracture of the left leg and left arm. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is lying in a precarious state.

ASSAULT.—A Mr. Burns, of Messrs. Pelly and Co., merchants, appeared yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by a Bhatia merchant, named Kursondass Soorjee. The complainant's version of the circumstances of the affair, which took place on the night of the 11th inst., was briefly these. It appears that some time last week complainant called at the office of the defendant on business, when a dispute arose, and the defendant struck complainant on the face, who then kicked him off defendant's office. His Worship was of opinion that illegal force was used on the part of the defendant, who was consequently adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15. Of this amount, Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette* that under the provisions of Section 4 of Bombay Act No. I. of 1874, H. E. the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the tramway by the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, from its present terminus at Byculla to a point near the Victoria Gardens, on the conditions imposed by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.

THE following rule made by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay is approved and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council:—"No writ of summons or other process shall be served or executed on a Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday, unless the sitting Judge shall, under special circumstances and by writing under his hand, otherwise expressly direct. For such service or execution effected or attempted on the days aforesaid, *the Sheriff shall be entitled to an extra fee of 15 Rupees.*"

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th October 1877 was Rs. 1,78,58,024. add silver received during the week Rs. 24 20,937. The sum of Rs. 28,00,608 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 18,00 000. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 1,13,46,076 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th October, was 594, being 43 less than in the preceding week, 265 more than the total of the week ending 17th October 1876, and 279 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 287 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 45·67. There were 172 deaths from remittent fever, which is 26 less than last week and 83 more above the same period last year. There were 11 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 16 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 58, 34, and 30 respectively as compared with 15, 22, and 17 last year.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

THE heavy easterly squall that passed over this harbour on Wednesday night last between the hours of 8 and 10 p. m. caused some serious damage to property in the harbour. About twenty-three prows were dismasted, and several that were deeply laden were sunk. Some were lost on account of their dragging their anchors and coming into collision. Of the number that are supposed to have sunk, two were laden with sugar, seven with rice, three with grass, four with wood, one with coal, and one with stone ballast. The loss and damage of property is roughly estimated at about Rs. 20 000. It is not known that any lives were lost; at any rate none have been reported to the Water Police.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious Headache and Depression of Spirits.—Whenever there is any excess of bile, or when that secretion does not naturally pass from the liver, it enters the circulation, tinges the blood, and gives rise to headache, sickness, weariness, and depression of spirits. This evil is readily corrected by a few doses of these Pills, which work a speedy cure without creating nausea or weakening the stomach—consequences too frequently entailed by the administration of purgatives. Holloway's Pills simultaneously purify and strengthen. They improve the appetite, cleanse the palate and invigorate the stomach. These Pills act as the most successful alteratives, and effect a silent and certain change for the better in every organ which has become disordered, either through luxurious living or other causes.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of ℔ one Pailies Candy ℔ Re.	in Rs.
WHEAT—		
Khundwa	3	40 to 45
Pisi	4	33
Bunsi	2½	57
GRAM—		
Jumbusuri	3½	41
Ghati	4	28 to 30
Surati	4½	25
Kurrachee	5	22
BAJREE—		
Mukkapuri	3½	40
Kurrachee	4	32
JOWAREE—		
Barsi	4½	26
Surati	4½	31 to 33

4 seers make 1 pailie, 17 pailies make 1 phara, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

Names.	No. of ℔ one Pailies Candy ℔ Re.	in Rs.
RICE—		
Jowrad	2½	46 to52
Bengal	2½	47
Inferior quality ..	..	..
Patni	3	40 to 43
OONDI—		
Nagpore	3½	39
Gogari	3½	35
Cawnpore	..	35
MOTA—		
Cutchee	2½	48
Kurrachee	3½	42
DALE—		
Surti Toor dal.	2½	55 to 57
Dry ditto. ...	4	32
Gram dal.....	3	44

FURTHER REPORT REGARDING THE TYPE OF FEVER PREVAILING IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE FAMINE.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 13.)

14th September 1877.

From Doctors T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham, Special Assistants to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to Dr. S. C. Townsend, Offg. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the "extract" from paragraph 4 of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 26th July 1877, intimating that the further report promised in a communication by one of ourselves to your office regarding the fever then prevalent in Bombay (Report by Dr. T. R. Lewis, dated Calcutta, 16th May 1877) would be awaited.

2. The proposal to submit this further report was, in great measure, made on the supposition that the statements then current regarding the wide distribution of a like fever in Madras were correct. Personal enquiry, however, made it evident that fevers so far from being exceptionally severe, were decidedly in abeyance. (Report by Dr. D. D. Cunningham, dated Calcutta, 18th June 1877.) No opportunity was therefore afforded for instituting the suggested comparisons.

3. We have, however, availed ourselves of the opportunities which the various hospitals and jails of Calcutta afford of carefully observing the forms of fever which have prevailed in this season, but we have not observed any which could be regarded as fairly comparable with those which were prevalent in Bombay during the earlier part of the year—the fevers here being for the most part, manifestly 'intermittents' and 'continued.'

4. Since our reports were written, Surgeon-General Hunter of Bombay has submitted to the Local Government an exhaustive account of the leading features of the fever recently prevalent in that city, accompanied by numerous charts of temperature. This report corroborates the inferences which were made in communication regarding this fever referred to in the despatch, viz., that (*a*) in none of the cases in which the blood-spirillum had been observed 'could the origin of the fever have been directly attributed to want;' and that (*b*) the clinical history of the fever presented 'no well marked feature which would be sufficient to distinguish it from the class of fevers usually referred to as 'intermittents' in this country.' German authorities also state that the fever in which the blood-spirillum was originally found "manifested a distinctly *remmittent* character."

5 With regard to the first cited of these conclusions, we beg to draw special attention to the circumstance that it is in complete accordance with the experience obtained in connection with the presence of spirilla in the blood. None of the observers who detect these organisms in Europe have in the remotest manner implied that their presence in the blood was associated with want; on the contrary, Geissler expressly states that the fever in which they occur (commonly referred to in Germany as 'recurrent-typhus') is not a famine fever. Indeed it so happened that at the time of one of the epidemics, the wages of the labouring classes were exceptionally high.†

* Geissler in Schmidt's Jahrbucher, 1876.

† "*Der Recurrens-typhus ist Kein Hunger-typhus Gerade die Tagetohnarbeiten waren damals gut bezahlt.*" Geissler, op-cit.

THE NEW STAMP BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE provisions of the law relating to stamp-duties and Court-fees are now contained in six different Acts, and numerous orders of the Governor General in Council notified from time to time in the Government Gazette during the last seven years. It is desirable for the convenience of the public to bring these provisions within the compass of a single enactment, and it is proposed to take this opportunity to introduce measures for the improvement of the law, which experience has shown to be much needed, and at the same time to provide for the acquisition of a moderate increase of revenue from stamp-duties.

2. Such increase is to be obtained partly by the amendment of those provisions of the law which are specially designed to protect the revenue from loss through evasion of the payment of the proper stamp-duty, and partly by the enhancement of the present rates of duty in certain cases.

3. There is reason to believe that the existing law is defective in many cases at the time of their execution is at present largely evaded. Prosecutions for such evasion are rarely resorted to, and the criminal penalties provided by the existing law may be said to be a dead letter. So, too, the frauds upon the revenue are systematically practised in the belief that the worst result to be apprehended from their detection is the levy of a fine of a certain fixed amount, in addition to the unpaid duty. The most important object to be kept in view consequently in the framing of a new Stamp Bill is to stop, so far as may be practicable, every hole of escape from the liability which the law imposes upon the executant of instruments subject to stamp-duty.

4. The new preventive provisions are contained in sections 29, 30, 31, 33, 35 and 37, and their main object is to secure the proper scrutiny of instruments liable to stamp-duty when produced by their possessors, and the effective working of the criminal penalty-clauses as a deterrent to wilful evasions.

5. It has been shown that, in the present state of the law, the obligation to see that all documents produced in Courts and public offices are properly stamped is generally ignored unless and until the parties produce from desire to put the documents in evidence. It is not an uncommon thing for persons to produce documents improperly stamped, and on being told that they will have to pay a specified amount by way of penalty, to withdraw the documents and forego putting them in evidence; and in such cases they are allowed to escape punishment for the offence which they have committed in not stamping or sufficiently stamping their instruments, and which is not the less an offence against the law as amendable as such because they wish to use the instrument or not.

6. Further, where the presiding Judge or officer does take cognizance of the omission to use a proper stamp, some difficulty is found in awarding the due punishment of the offender owing to the obscure and somewhat conflicting provisions of the existing law as to the constitution of an "offence." Whilst, on the one hand, the criminal penalty is declared to be incurred upon the mere fact of non-observance on the part of the parties relating to the procedure to be followed on the production of unstamped documents deal prominently with the question of intention on the part of the producer, and the Courts generally ignore the presumption of fraudulent intention in the absence of proof of the existence of such intention. As such proof is not forthcoming, the producer of the instrument almost invariably escapes, unlicted only in the petty classification which the Court is empowered to levy at its own discretion and without reference to other authority.

7. To meet this state of things, it is provided in section 30 of the Bill that every Court and head of an office shall take notice of and examine all instruments produced before them, that they shall determine whether such instrument is properly stamped, and, if not, shall impound it. Section 31 provides for dealing with an impounded instrument which is required to be put in evidence, so that there may be no obstruction to the administration of justice, whilst section 33 amongst other things, provides for the impoundment of the document and levy of a validating fine in the form of additional duty shall in no case protect the person responsible for the under-stamping from the criminal penalties which his offence renders him liable. Section 35 prescribes the course to be followed by the Collector when under-stamped documents or copies thereof come into his hands, and section 36 determines the effect of the realization of the deficient duty as regards the validity of the instrument, and provides for the ultimate disposal of the latter—according as a criminal prosecution may or may not be undertaken.

8. Section 37 contains an entirely new provision and one that seems likely to stimulate the production of instruments liable to stamp-duty and not properly stamped.

9. It frequently happens that the person interested in putting in evidence an insufficiently stamped document was not bound by law to bear the expense of the stamp that should have been used at the time of its execution, yet he has to bear the penalty incurred through the laches of the executant defaulter. As a consequence of this state of the law, the person interested in producing the document is often deterred from so doing by the consideration of the penalty. In such cases it cannot be doubted that production will be greatly facilitated by the provisions of this section which enable the producer to throw the cost of producing the unstamped or improperly stamped document upon another person.

9. Important changes are proposed in regard to some of the instruments chargeable with *ad valorem* duties specified in the first Schedule, namely, Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, Bonds, Conveyances, Policies of Insurance and other instruments such as Promissory Notes, Leases and Mortgage-deeds which are subject to stamp-duties as Bills of Exchange, Bonds and Conveyances respectively.

10. Under the present law all Bonds and Conveyances in which the amount secured, or consideration stated, ranges between Rs. 50 and Rs. 10,000, the other instruments chargeable are subject to rates of stamp-duty equivalent to 1 and ½ per cent., respectively, on the maximum amount of each step in the scale of ascents by which the assessment is regulated. So far, which are exceptional only, to be presently stated, the sliding scale of rates of stamp-duty follow the plan of the English stamp law, but the tax is as much heavier in proportion in this country as the rupee, half rupee, quarter rupees and one anna respectively exceed in value the shilling, its half and its quarter, and one penny. The exception adverted to is that whereas in the English scale of ascents there is no intermediate step between £100 and £200 or £200 and £300, and so on, in the Indian stamp law the ascents between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 are by steps of Rs. 500.

11. When the amount involved in the instrument chargeable with stamp-duty exceeds Rs. 10,000, the percentage of charge is, by the present stamp law in this country, diminished as the amount upon which the duty is assessed increases; whereas under the English law the same proportion of charge is maintained throughout, whatever may be the amount of the subject-matter of the instrument liable to stamp-duty.

12. The rates of stamp-duty also charged on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes other than those payable on demand are, relatively to the duties chargeable on Bonds and Conveyances under the Indian stamp law, lower than the English rates. For, whilst the stamp law in England imposes on Conveyances, Bonds and Bills of Exchange the duty of 12d., 6d. and about 1-16d. for every £10, here the rates on those three classes of instruments are 16 annas, 8 annas and about 1 anna for every Rs. 100 respectively.

13. The principle of the changes now proposed may be said to be the equalisation of the existing rates of percentage of duty upon the amount taxed and their adjustment to the English standard—the rupee and its halves and quarters being taken as the equivalent of the shilling and its halves and quarters respectively, and the anna as equal to the penny.

14. Some increase also in regard to the duty leviable on documents of certain amounts above Rs. 1,000 but below Rs. 10,000 is involved in the proposed conversion of the intermediate steps between those amounts from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of bringing the Indian, into precise conformity with the English, scale of ascents.

15. The minimum rate of stamp-duty now payable in the case of Bonds is to be omitted. It is thought that all instruments of this class—however low may be the amount involved—can without any hardship bear a four annas tax; whilst so comparatively numerous are the Bonds or other instruments of obligation in respect of amounts not exceeding twenty-five rupees that the additional rate of two annas to which it is proposed to subject them is likely to produce a material increase of revenue.

16. It is proposed to include Policies of Insurance on life in the general class of instruments of insurance liable to stamp-duty, and to double the existing rates of charge on these instruments generally; this charge is in fact nothing more than a reversion to the rates chargeable on these documents previously to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869. Then there was no exception in favour of Life Policies; and instruments of insurance generally were charged at the rate of 8 annas per Rs. 1,000 of the amount insured.

17. Instruments guaranteeing the repayment of loans made upon the deposit of valuable securities are by the present law subjected to a small fixed duty of two rupees only, without reference to the amount of the loan or the extent of the accommodation obtained through the transaction. It seems more equitable and consistent with the general principles which govern the determination of stamp-duties that these instruments should be taxed according to the amount involved in the transaction; hence it is proposed to substitute an *ad valorem* for a fixed duty, and, having regard to the short period for which the loan is granted, to assess the new duty at one-half of the rate applicable to Bills of Exchange.

18. The Bill provides also for the revival of the rule in regard to the duty leviable on certain promissory notes, which was in force previous to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869, under which a promissory note made payable at some time exceeding one year from the date of the note was liable to the same rate of duty as a Bond. As the obligatory instrument ordinarily executed in this country payable on demand is called for, this limitation may be unobjectionably given by the application of the equalisation principle; and the enhancement of the rate heretofore levied in the Mofussil Small Cause Court is defensible on the ground that, as the jurisdiction of those Courts is generally the machinery of these Courts is more costly than those of the ordinary Civil Courts, whilst a complete determination of the matter in dispute is obtained in the one class of Courts and not in the other, equitable considerations admit of a higher rate of charge upon the litigants in the former case than in the latter.

26. Up to 1870 no stamp-duty was charged on Letters of Administration to the effects of deceased persons or Probates of Wills. The rate of duty then fixed was positive and expressly declared to be subject to revision on the occasion of the next amendment of the law on the subject; it is now proposed to increase it from two, to two and a half per centum.

27. The fees now chargeable for the service of processes issuing from the Civil Revenue and Criminal Courts are fixed by rules framed by the High Courts. It is proposed to substitute for this procedure the fixed rates specified in the Bill under Nos. 20 and 21 of Schedule B Bill, and to discontinue the provisions of the existing law for the regulation of the process-serving establishments.

The experience gained through the working of the present system, as to the actual cost of service, renders it possible the determination of the amount of the fee required in the case of each kind of process to cover the cost of its service; and it seems desirable not only that the Court fees of the class should like all other Court fees be fixed by the Court-fees Act, be fixed by an Act itself, but that the regulation of the establishments to be maintained for the service of processes should be under the exclusive control of the Executive authorities.

28. Is is asserted that the provisions of the stamp law are so complicated as to be ill-understood by the public generally, and on this ground a disposition has been shown sometimes on the part of the administrators of the law to excuse, or take a very lenient view of, non-compliance with its requirements; the Bill has been framed therefore with the special endeavour to render the requirements of the law generally intelligible by large additions to the interpretation-clauses, improved arrangement of its provis

General appointed to the command of the corps and the different heads of Departments. In the absence of instructions from the Director General he will appoint the senior medical officers in the district to the principal medical charges of the corps. He will also make such use of the Militia medical officers as he may think fit. When necessary he will recommend to the officer commanding civil practitioners for charge of station or base hospitals at contract rates. The principal medical officer will, as far as possible, equip his corps with his disposal—*i.e.*, those within his district. For any additional requirements he will apply to the Director-General. If the accommodation at the base hospitals should be insufficient, the principal medical officer will apply for marquees or barrack buildings. The different station hospitals to be used by each Army Corps are detailed in the Regulations. Thus everything connected with the Medical Department no mobilization has been already clearly and definitely rovide for.

Let us now consider the Duties of Medical Officers attached to an Army Corps on Active Service. This is naturally the most important portion of the forthcoming Regulations, and it says much for the excellence and practical nature of the latter that they involve no dislocation of the peace system. Indeed, the requirements of a force field are made the bases of the scheme, which is merely modified to suit the routine of peace time. A Surgeon-General will be the principal medical officer of an Army Corps, will remain with its Head-quarters, and be in constant communication with the General commanding. Whether that communication is to be direct or not is not directly stated, but we infer from the tenour of the Regulations that the principal medical officer will be recognized as being as much the head of an independent Department as the Adjutant-General or the Quarter-master-General. He will be responsible for the distribution of medical officers, the Army Hospital Corps, and civilians employed with the department. He will be responsible for the disposal of such Bearer Companies and field officers as may not be required for immediate use. He will, when an action is expected, fix the positions for dressing stations. The Bearer Companies and field hospitals attached to a Division will be under the command of the General commanding that Division, but in the absence of the Surgeon-General of the Army Corps the principal medical officer of the Division will be responsible for their movements and disposal. When a Division is detached, and not in communication with Army Corps Head-quarters, the principal medical officer of the Division will perform, as regards the Division, duties similar to those of a Surgeon-General. In each Army Corps there will be a Field Director, who will subject to the Surgeon-General, regulate all the details of the movements of the Field Hospital, visit them frequently, and, in concurrence with the surgeon in charge, examine the cases, so as to obviate crowding by transferring to base hospitals such patients as are not likely soon to become effective. He will report to the Surgeon General of the Army Corps any deficiencies in stores and any conditions likely to affect the health of the sick and wounded. If necessary, he will communicate directly with the Surgeon-General at the base of operations, so that there may be no delay in forwarding supplies or taking proper steps for the transfer of the sick and wounded to the base hospitals. He will, however, report to the Surgeon-General of the Army Corps such arrangements as may be made.

Before proceeding any further it may be as well to indicate the arrangements for the accommodation of the sick and wounded. There are three lines of medical assistance—first, dressing stations; second, movable field hospitals; third, stationary field hospitals. A fourth may be added—i. e., the temporary assistance afforded in camp or on the actual scene of fighting by the surgeons attached to regiments. We may here mention that at the beginning of a campaign a surgeon will be attached to each regiment, and will remain with it till the close of war. These medical officers will only afford temporary assistance in camp, on the line of march, or in action. All cases requiring prolonged treatment will be sent to the nearest field hospital. Under the orders of medical officers attached to regiments will be two men per company trained as stretcher bearers. It is recommended that commanding officers should have in reserve two other men per company trained as stretcher bearers. The regimental stretcher bearers are never to be removed from battalions without the special sanction of the General commanding the Division. Two "field companions" per regiment and two water bottles per company will be carried by these stretcher bearers. To each company will be assigned one stretcher, which will be carried in the battalion carts. When an action is expected the stretcher bearers will deposit their rifle and valises in the carts, and, taking the stretchers, proceed to the scene of the fight, under the regimental medical officer. In minor actions the regimental medical officers of regiments engaged will be assisted by the medical officers of regiments not engaged in applying first dressing to the wounded. In important actions the regimental surgeons will keep close to their corps and only afford temporary aid to the wounded. This, though recognized as such, is really the first line of assistance. Thus, a soldier has his leg broken by a bullet. He drops on the spot, or, perhaps, crawls a few yards to the rear. If he is fortunate, he catches the eye of the surgeon, who checks the bleeding, applies, perhaps, a temporary splint, and calls up a stretcher. Placed on this, he is carried a short distance to a place where he is under cover from the enemy's fire, and, after having been refreshed with a draught of water from stretcher-bearer's bottle, he is left to await the second line, or, as it is officially designated, the first line of assistance. This first line of assistance consists of the bearer columns and ambulance columns. The bearer column is an entirely new institution in our service, and demands much attention. A bearer column consists of four companies, one for each Division, and one for the corps troops, including the Cavalry Brigade. Each company is divisible into two sections, capable of acting independently, and each section may be further temporarily divided into squads of 16 men each. Two men are sufficient to carry a stretcher, but four men are told off to the latter, in order that there may be a relief. It is evidently only necessary to keep up a cadre in time of peace, and we are happy to say that the cadre of one bearer column has for some time past been formed, and is now undergoing training at Aldershott. The cadre of the bearer company consists of one surgeon-major in charge, three other surgeons major, four sergeants, one captain, and two lieutenants of orderlies, one sergeant-major, ten sergeants, ten corporals, and 15 privates. On taking the field 95 bearers and 11 batmen are added from the reserve, besides 57 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Service Corps, under an officer attached for transport purposes. The number of tents are 23 and of carriages 42. The additional bearers and batmen are to be obtained from the Militia Reserve—picked men and volunteers, we presume. Of the 23 ambulance waggons, 23 may, it is stated, be locally supplied, but it is recommended that, as far as possible, the regulation ambulance waggons should be used, and only the horses obtained on the spot. The duties of a bearer column will be to render first assistance to the wounded, and remove them to the dressing stations and field hospitals. There will be two lines of ambulance waggons, ten in the first and 23 in second line. The second line, under an officer of orderlies, will be half-a-day's march in rear of the company, but when the wounded begin to come into the dressing station the second line of ambulance waggons, or as many of them as may be wanted, will be brought up to the dressing station in order to transport the wounded to field hospitals. Before an action commences, dressing stations will be established, if possible, at points not exposed to fire. They will be near the scene of action, and if there are any buildings on the spot they will be utilized. The General Orders say that two field lanterns by night will indicate the position of a dressing station. Apparently, the bearers will not commence their work till after the close of an action, for the regulations direct that while the action is going on straggling wounded from the field will be attended at the dressing stations and then transferred to rear with all possible speed. We may infer, therefore, that only the regimental bearers will be employed under fire. At the close of the fight two medical officers, with the sick bearers, followed by an officer of orderlies, with the 19 ambulances of the first line, will advance to the battle-field and halt as near to the latter as possible. The bearers will then take the stretchers from the waggons, and being distributed into wings and squads, patrol the battle-field and the vicinity, examine the fallen, separate the living from the dead, remove the wounded to the ambulances for conveyance to the dressing stations, and at once return with their stretchers to the field. It is urged that when feasible the wounded should be conveyed to the dressing stations, and even to the field hospitals, without removal from the stretcher. It is evident, however, that if there are many wounded this considerate suggestion cannot be complied with. When all the wounded have been removed from the open, the woods and ditches in the neighbourhood will be methodically searched, so that there may be no possibility of any men being overlooked, and suffering the long hours of agony so frequently endured hitherto when fighting has occurred in a broken or wooded country. The ambulances having deposited the wounded at the dressing stations, will at once return to the field. The bearers will, in the absence of a medical officer, apply a first dressing or stop bleeding, if necessary, and will thus save many lives. One third of the bearers will be provided with water bottles, and a haversack, containing bandages tourniquets, sal volatile, &c. Officers and non-commissioned officers will be responsible that the private property of the dead and wounded is not appropriated. With each Bearer Company there will be a surgical waggons fitted with instruments, appliances, and medical comforts, such as beef-tea, brandy, &c. These waggons will remain at the dressing station. Every waggon containing stores, &c., will be so arranged that the whole contents can be got at instantly. To facilitate the attainment of this object there will be in the waggon a plan and catalogue of the different cases, baskets, &c. In accordance with the principles laid down in the Warrant, the officers of orderlies will be subordinate to the medical officers, who will exercise full command and disciplinary power over all connected with their department or under their charge.

The second regular line of assistance will be afforded by the movable field hospitals. There will be 12 of these for each Army Corps, two being attached to each Division, and the other six remaining for general disposal. Each hospital will accommodate 200 patients, and is divisible into two portions, each complete in *personnel and materiel*. Of the six hospitals for general service, only three will be provided with transport. The other three will obtain transport when necessary by requisition on the Commissariat Department. When a field hospital cannot be moved on account of the number of patients, want of transport, or any other circumstance, it will cease to belong to the Division, will become stationary, and its place will be supplied by one of the reserve field hospitals. All sick and wounded will be transferred to the hospitals along the line of communication or at the base as soon as possible. Only those patients who are likely soon to convalescent or who would suffer from removal are to be retained. Especially before an action, field hospitals will be cleared.

The third line of medical assistance consists of stationary field hospitals along the line of communications or at the base. The disposal of the sick and wounded received from the front will rest with the General Officer commanding and the Surgeon-General at the base of operations. The Surgeon-General at the base of operations will act independently of a Surgeon-General of an Army Corps, but will comply, so far as in his power, with all requisitions from the latter. He will be held responsible that there is a sufficient supply of stores and equipment, both for his own needs and those of the hospitals in the front. All wants and deficiencies he will report to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, informing the General commanding thereof. All hospital ships, if any, will be under the Surgeon-General at the base. These will be used to receive the invalided home and patients requiring change of air, and to obviate overcrowding at the base.

Civil surgeons, medical students, and others rendering voluntary assistance will be employed in the stationary hospitals, under the military medical officer in charge of each, and will not be allowed to render service at the front.

One great cause of misery and suspense to relatives at home, as well as of delay or uncertainty in treating patients, will be avoided by the following regulation borrowed from the Germans:—When the necessary treatment has been afforded at a dressing station the medical officer in charge will attach to the clothes of the wounded man an identification ticket, on which will be specified his regiment, number, rank, and name, with the nature of the injury, the treatment, and any precautions required as to transport. All these details will also be written in the tally book. Thus it will be possible within a few hours after an action for the principal medical officer to furnish the nominal General with an almost absolutely correct list of the wounded; and the number of "missing," that agonizing and suggestive word, will be reduced to a *minimum*.

We have written at some length on the new scheme of medical organization, but we do not feel that we owe our readers any apology for our prolixity. The number of those interested in the matter comprises not only all those who have friends or relations in the Army, but also every one who possesses the slightest sympathy for human suffering. Gratitude is due to Sir William Muir, his Chief Assistant Surgeon-General Munro, and the other officers who have laboured so successfully—as we believe—to mitigate the horrors of war.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.
It Cures old Sores
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
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This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO CONSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

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This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

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J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street London. — MARTELL & Co

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Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced rates:—

CASK containing	8 dozen Pints	Rs.	16 0
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APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL
PURE, NATURAL, MINERAL
EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

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